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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1870. NO. 164.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Cadetship Investigation Report.

The Committee's Recommendations Adopted—Sumner Entertains the Senate with a History of San Domingo—The Increase or Reduction of the Army—The Case of Senator Ames—The Virginia Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.

The Military Committee's Report.

There was a good deal of excitement in the House to-day over the final report of the cadetship investigation. The bill providing for the manner of appointing cadets met with general approval. Resolutions directing the Secretary of the Navy to order a court to try Commander Upsher for paying money to get his son into Annapolis, was vigorously debated and opposed. It came out that Mr. Hoge, of South Carolina, had nominated a cadet who had passed examination, Upsher, through a man named Landon, paid $1,200 to this boy to resign, and then, as is stated, through Admiral Porter, the Secretary of the Navy appointed Upsher's son. It is regarded as a queer circumstance that the member in question should not know of this. The resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior to dismiss General Shoepf seemed harsh to all associated with the circumstances. Messrs. Maynard, Schenck, Garfield and Arnell all spoke of him in high terms from personal knowledge. Messrs. Schenck and Garfield had both known him for a long time in the field. As to accepting bribes himself it was shown that he had ordered persons out of his room at the Patent Office who had offered him money for favorable decisions in patent cases, and had reported some parties to the Commissioner. Hereupon the motion was driven through. Garfield asked a question so pointed in both style and manner as to affect the whole house. He desired to know with what degree of confidence any member could vote against Shoepf, when by solemn vote the House had declared that Butler, the principal, was worthy to hold a seat among them. The resolution directing the expulsion of everybody who had attempted to bribe members from the floor, cloak rooms, reporter's gallery and other galleries and committee rooms, was carried unanimously, but an amendment confining members to these limits seems necessary to insure reform. This business will hereafter have to be done in the committee rooms, restaurants or somewhere down town. The positive assertions of Maynard and Kelley, two of the oldest members, that the Cadetships had been a common thing for years, made a great stir, and quite a number of gentlemen felt called upon to say that the faintest suspicion of such a state of affairs never had been effected an entrance into their heads till this investigation began.

The San Domingo Treaty.

The executive session of the Senate began as soon as the journal was read and continued till adjournment. Mr. Sumner moved it with the intention of simply asking to have the additional papers printed, but after he had presented them a majority of Senators concluded it was best to go on with the San Domingo discussion. The first question to decide was that raised by Terry's resolution to debate the treaty in open session. This was talked about for half an hour, and then rejected by eleven majority. Mr. Sumner thereupon took the floor and spoke for four hours, and until the close of the session. It was a strong argument against ratification, and seemed to produce a marked effect on Senators, nearly all of whom gave him close attention from first to last. A considerable part of the speech was historical in character, and he went very fully into the question of our relations to the whole West India Islands, taking ground against any acquisition of territory in that quarter at present. He told the story of internal dissensions in San Domingo, and held that the condition of things down there was not such as to make it advisable for us to join our fortunes with those of its people. Senator Morton is expected to speak in favor of ratifying the treaty at next Executive session, and he will probably be followed by Gen. Schurz in opposition thereto. Such a canvass as the Senate is to make is unusual, and even the body apparently about equally divided. The President is, however, pressing his case strongly, and it is said he does not yet concede that the treaty is defeated.

The Army.

There is getting to be considerable talk in all official circles about the increase or reduction of the army. Congressmen and others from Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia are pressing to have troops withdrawn from the States, and there is also constant call for a greater force on the frontiers. The officers of the War Department have been consulted, and they say about ten thousand men go out of the army by expirations of their terms of service before the end of summer, and that by next winter, if there is no recruiting, our whole force will not exceed seventeen or eighteen thousand men. The department wants money for recruiting, but Congress has not yet made any appropriation. It is patent enough that if the call of the South for troops is responded to favorably, the army must be filled to the maximum at once, and it is by no means certain, say some high officers, that we can get it done without an actual war. The President is loath to send troops south till he knows the will of Congress.

The New York Times' Breach of Faith.

The investigation into the premature publication of the evidence in the gold conspiracy case was begun to-day by the House Judiciary Committee, under General Butler's resolution. It has been delayed because until just now the committee had no money. The inquiry is conducted by Messrs. Butler, Cook and Eldridge. Half a dozen journalists and the stenographer of the Banking Committe were summoned, but only three of them were examined. The evidence taken showed that the New York *Times* received an advance copy of the chief portion of the testimony in question, just as other leading papers did, viz: on Saturday night, and it would not be used in advance, and that these pledges were broken by the paper.

Senator Ames.

The case of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississipi, is expected to occupy the whole of another day in the Senate. Whether it will or will not come up to-morrow is not known, as the order of business was not decided before adjournment to-day. His friends and supporters have made a careful canvass of the Senate, and it is now certain that he will be admitted by a handsome majority. He is understood to be for San Domingo and against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.

The Virginia Troubles.

Quite a number of Virginia citizens called at the White House this morning to see the President about the affairs of their State. He heard what they had to say, but declined to express any opinion as to their local quarrels. He expressed the hope that peace would prevail, and all citizens do their best to advance the material interests of the country. He spoke briefly about General Canby, and approved his recent course at Richmond.

A Fanny Case.

One of the funniest scenes ever witnessed in the House was that which occurred to-day, when Mr. Hooper, of Boston, had read an article in a Philadelphia paper declaring him for his advocacy of polygamy. The blundering editor had of course confounded him with Hooper, of Salt Lake. The matter gave rise to roars of laughter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL AMNESTY.

The President in an interview with Senator Boreman, of West Virginia, stated that he had already prepared a special message to Congress in which he recommended a full pardon and granting of universal amnesty to all lately in the rebellion, and that he was in favor of a law granting amnesty to all and every one who desired it; that all that he would ask them to do would be to make a record of the same at the nearest Court House, and then said he was in favor of a general amnesty with but few exceptions, and to those he would never consent so far as he was concerned. The President replied that he did not desire to make any exceptions and would so recommend; that nothing less than universal amnesty would be given. He said further, that after Georgia and Texas were admitted he should send in the message.

SECRETARY FISH MISREPRESENTED.

It is understood that during the interview between Secretary Fish and a number of Senators with the President on the San Domingo treaty, Fish took occasion to say that he was not opposed to the treaty, and in his general conversation with the Senators and the President he said he had been misunderstood by Sumner, who had quoted him as agreeing with him.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Several Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, accompanied by Representative Lewis, paid their respects to the President to-day. Affairs in that State were briefly discussed. The President expressed no opinion, however, as to the matter of controversy, but said what General Canby did was to simply prevent riot and bloodshed, and he would have been blameable if he had not taken such precautions.

POSTAL.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post roads have agreed to report a bill substituting the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for mail service between San Francisco and China, to the extent of one million per annum, service semi-monthly.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,405,096.

BELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Colonel W. W. Hoffman, U. S. A., has been relieved at his own request, from May first next.

CONFIRMED.

Eugene Schuyler has been confirmed as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT BY SINKING FUND.

The following table, officially prepared at the Treasury Department, exhibits the time it would take to cancel the entire public debt of the United States, $2,500,000,000, by a sinking fund capital varying from $25,000,000 to $130,000,000 a year, interest at six per cent, payable semi annually: Capital $25,000,000, time twenty-three and a half years; $30,000,000, twenty-one and a half years; $35,000,000, nineteen and a half years; $40,000,000, eighteen and a half years; $45,000,000, sixteen and a half years; $50,000,000, fifteen and a half years; $55,000,000 fourteen and a half years; $60,000,000, fourteen years; $65,000,000, thirteen years; $70,000,000, twelve and a half years; $75,000,000, twelve years; $80,000,000, eleven and a half years; $85,000,000, eleven years; $90,000,000, ten and a half years; $95,000,000, ten years; $100,000,000, nine and a half years.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

The Secretary of State gives notice that he will continue to receive all claims against Mexico until the 31st of May, inclusive, for reference to the commission. Those who file claims after the 31st of March must furnish affidavits or other proofs, showing adequate reason for delay.

SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court will hereafter strictly enforce the rule in regard to filing of bankruptcy, and not permit under any circumstances filing a brief after a case is called for argument.

The case of Thompson and others, claimants against the Union Pacific Railroad Company of Kansas, involving $650,000 of States to lay the property and franchises of the various branches of the Pacific Railroad, is now under argument.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of R. F. Catterson, Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Senate was engaged this afternoon four hours and a half in considering the San Domingo treaty. Mr. Sumner opened the debate in opposition to its ratification, occupying the floor until the session adjourned, but giving way occasionally to Senators, who made brief remarks based upon answers to questions which they had propounded to him. The Senate will resume the subject to-morrow directly after reading the journal. The time for the exchange of ratifications will expire on the 29th inst.

John F. O'Sullivan arrived here to-day, direct from San Domingo, bringing important official dispatches, involving the general result of the vote in favor of annexation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says there is not more than two per cent. in the negative, and fully refutes the inuendos and charges against the parties in power for imprisonment in advocating and negotiating the treaty.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano were before the Senate Finance Committee to-day relative to extending the time for keeping spirits in bond. Mr. Delano in the commending that the time in the present law, one year, be retained.

CONGRESS.

Final Report on Cadet Business

Different Regulations for Appointments Hereafter—Free Trade Speeches in the House, &c., &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, made a report on the subject of cadetships, which was read. He said the committee had had taken evidence in a great many cases, and ascertained that the system of appointing cadets outside of the districts of members was a failure. Several cases of money had been paid to parties negotiating such appointments, but except in the cases already acted upon none appeared to have been paid to members, and that the facts proven were not sufficient to warrant the committee in reporting the cases to the House. The committee was therefore of opinion it might properly report in this general way, and feeling that it had discharged its duty faithfully and without prejudice or favor, substantially to any member of Congress or officer of the Government, it respectfully asked to be relieved from further consideration of the subject. The committee also reported a bill making two years residence on the part of a cadet in the District from which he is appointed, requisite. The committee also recommended the adoption of resolutions as follows:

First, Declaring that General Schoff, one of the Board Office examiners, was engaged in lending himself as a medium for the passage of money for such appointments, and directing that the evidence in the case be placed in the hands of the Committee on Military Affairs, and that he be requested to remove Schoff from his position, as an improper person to have charge or responsible position under the Government.

Second, Directing the Speaker to exclude from all privileges of the floor, committee rooms, cloak rooms, &c., from the House any person who has been or may hereafter be proved guilty of bribery or attempting or attempting to corrupt any member of Congress, by directly or indirectly offering him any money or other gift, and directing a view of influencing his action in any matter pertaining to the duties of his office.

Third, That evidence showing that Commander Upsher, of the navy, had placed the son of Hon. J. M. Leach in the Naval Academy with a view of procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with a request to cause the said Upsher to be tried by court martial for conduct unbecoming an officer.

After debate thereon, the bill, after being amended to make the term one year, was passed.

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That about closed the general discussion, during which Messrs. MAYNARD and KELLEY declared it had been a matter of common report for years that cadetships had been for sale in this House, Mr. KELLEY stating that some of his constituents had been defrauded in the usage of the House, and the investigation of the committee showed that many persons were engaged in peddling appointments of other people.

Messrs. MCCRARY, DAWES, LOGAN, MORGAN and others repudiated the idea that the sale of cadetships was anything more than common rumor or a custom of the House. The resolution was then adopted, as was the one about lobby agents, and the report itself.

Mr. MUNGEN requested Mr. Logan to state whether the committee had any evidence before it at all affecting his (Mungen's) character.

Mr. LOGAN replied that if the evidence before the committee would certainly have reported the fact.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. ALLISON addressed the House in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber, salt, steel, coal and pig iron. The great agricultural interest of the country was not represented here by paid agents and lobbyists, but the time when their interests would be heard and felt was coming. There could be no real prosperity in the country so long as the great agricultural interest was depressed and over-burdened.

Mr. JOHNSON made an earnest plea in behalf of time testing and the growing interest of California.

Mr. MCCORMICK argued against the protective tariff, and complained particularly of the duties imposed upon steel, cotton cloth, woolen goods, &c.

Mr. ALLISON spoke in favor of a reduction of the taxes. He said those who were engaged in the production of iron in the Pittsburgh district were employing at present a number of artizans working in iron were not getting protection enough to suit them. On the contrary, the tariff was to them a burden, or was a burden to the people in their business relations. The agricultural interest was not protected directly, because the freight from Chicago to New York on that class of goods was twice the amount of duty imposed upon foreign manufactures of the same class. The mechanics and artisans of the country were not adequately protected, but if the tariff was raised a much larger number of citizens than were comprised within the protected interests would be benefited, and that increase in duties would not necessarily cheapened the articles produced. The tariff was not a question of revenue, depending on the degree of protection or competition in this country, but was a question of protection to the industry. It was not true in the majority of instances. It was certainly not true in respect to iron. The tariff had increased the cost of iron to ship builders, and if we would certainly must have increased it to other consumers.

Mr. KELLEY said that while the cost of foreign iron was tending up that of American iron was tending down, and asked Mr. Allison how he could be attacked.

Mr. ALLISON said he was proving that the tariff was interfering with production, and again referred to the depressed condition of ship building. But he could not proceed to give the facts. A committee on that subject was unjust to the people, because it allowed fifteen dollars a ton for steel rails, and for American iron used in a ship. Why should the people of the United States be called on to pay such a bounty? That bill confessedly showed that an American ship could not be built or sailed as cheap as foreign ships could be, and that was attributable to the tariff. The bounty proposed to be given to American ship owners and builders was to apply not only to vessels employed in foreign competition. He was not prepared to vote for any such bounty. His point, however, was that the bill confessed that the duty on iron increased the cost of ship building, and if it did it also increased it to all other consumers.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, asked him if he believed if with the duty taken off iron it would be as cheap five years hence as now.

Mr. ALLISON replied that was a question of arithmetic. He could not say what the value of iron; he only wanted them reduced, and had not said the cost of iron was increased in proportion to the duty imposed. But it was increased to the consumer by the tariff. He contended that it was impossible to have so much amount of revenue without protection, but argued that the tax should be so levied as to take out of the pockets of the people of the least possible sum over and above that which it placed in the national treasury.

A recess was taken, the evening session for general discussion on the tariff bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion was unimportant.

Adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Railroad Bridge Burned—Earthquakes and a Small Fox in Arizona—The Apaches Murdering the Defenseless Whites in All Directions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Four spans of the Central Pacific Railroad bridge over the Sacramento river, at Sacramento, were burned last night. The company will provide a temporary bridge for passengers and trains within three days; meantime arrangements are perfect for ferrying passengers and baggage, causing little or no delay.

Arizona dispatches state that a shock of earthquake was felt in Prescott and vicinity March 11th, the first since settled by whites. The oscillations were from southeast to northwest. No material damage. The small-pox rages at Tucson and vicinity, and will probably decimate the friendly Indian population. The Apaches are plundering and murdering defenseless whites in every direction.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company have filed a certificate of incorporation, capital twenty millions. The object is to construct a road from San Francisco to San Diego, connecting with the Southern Pacific and El Paso road near Colorado river. General Rosecrans is President of the company.

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HARRISBURG.

Progress of Appropriation Bill.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital Appropriation Reduced—Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Supplement a Law—Bill to Authorize Sale of Capital Stock of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad—A Batch of Local Bills Passed and Defeated.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24, 1870.

SENATE.

The Pleasant Valley Bill Passed.

Messrs. Howard and Graham called up the House supplement for the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, which passed finally and was immediately signed by the GOVERNOR.

Beaver Sheriff's Fees.

Mr. Rutan introduced a bill fixing the compensation of the High Sheriff of Beaver county for services in conveying prisoners to Dixmont Hospital and the Western Penitentiary.

The Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill was again called up by Mr. Billingfelt, Chairman of the Finance Committee,

Mr. Howard moved an increase of the appropriation to the Western Hospital from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars, and to reinsert the two thousand for insurance struck out by the committee. Mr. Billingfelt opposed it. Disagreed to; yeas 11; nays 15.

The Finance Committee having struck out the Northern and Harrisburg Homes for the Friendless and the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Mr. Connell moved the reinsertion of the Northern Home. Amendments were then offered including Wilkesbarre and Harrisburg Homes. A discussion arose as to the propriety of appropriations to local charities. Messrs. Billingfelt, Rutan, Howard and Davis were opposed to it on principle. Pending discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

Mr. McCreary introduced a bill authorizing the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to dispose of its capital stock. Passed.

Mr. Kelly—Relating to consolidating Pittsburgh wards for educational purposes. Passed.

Indefinitely Postponed.

The bill authorizing corporations to reduce capital stock was indefinitely postponed, by Davis.

Abandonment of Lines of Travel.

The bill to authorize the Erie Railroad and canal companies to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage and abandon portions of roads and lines for public use, came up. Mr. Hilbish, Philadelphia, moved an amendment prohibiting the abandonment of the North Branch canal, from Williamsport, or Pennsylvania canal on the Juniata river, east of Huntingdon, and authorizing said company to borrow money for navigation and applying the act only to canals operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Canal Company. Adopted. The bill then passed.

Bills Passed and Defeated.

The bill authorizing insurance companies to build lateral railroads, was passed.

The joint resolution urging Congress to repeal the income tax was killed.

The bill providing for payment of legal tender notes of the United States in payment of debts of this Commonwealth, and providing stay of execution in certain cases was defeated.

The bill authorizing telegraph, railroad, canal and telegraph companies to make uniform rates for transportation of messages, &c., and fixing that it had discharged its duty faithfully and without prejudice or favor, substantially to any member of Congress or officer of the Government, it respectfully asked to be relieved from further consideration of the subject. The committee also reported a bill making two years residence on the part of a cadet in the District from which he is appointed, requisite. The committee also recommended the adoption of resolutions as follows:

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THE DEVELOPMENT BILL

As it Passed the Legislature and now in the Hands of the Governor.

Below we present a correct copy of the bill recently passed by both Houses of the Legislature:

An act to facilitate and secure the construction of the additional railway connection between the waters of the Susquehanna, and the great lakes, Canada and the northwestern States, by extending the aid and credit of certain corporations to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, and in like manner to aid the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway, and the Erie and Allegheny Railway.

WHEREAS, It is a matter of much public importance to the State at large that a railway should be completed at an early date, to form an additional connection between the anthracite coal basin and coal fields of Pennsylvania and the great chain of lakes and States West; also, to aid the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston and Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, and the Erie and Allegheny Railway, and thereby provide outlets for important portions of this Commonwealth, that are filled with valuable coal, minerals and other products, now without such highways; and when these lines are constructed, adding greatly to the taxable values for State, county and municipal purposes—as well as to greatly increase the value of productions from those sections of the Commonwealth for manufacturing, agricultural and all other purposes: *And whereas*, It is believed that those desirable objects may be accomplished by the provisions of the annexed bill; and in order to grant sufficient authority for effectuating and as aforesaid to secure the same; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway company be and they are hereby authorized to execute a first mortgage on the whole of its railroad and franchises then and thereafter acquired, and on such parts thereof as may be necessary, to secure the payment of bonds to be issued to the Commonwealth, to the amount of three millions of dollars, in addition to the amount heretofore issued, and in exchange for bonds now held by the Commonwealth, to the amount of three millions of dollars, and to secure the payment of the interest thereon, which bonds shall be fully paid and liquidated on the first day of April, A. D., 1870, which bond shall be issued to the Commonwealth, and shall be delivered to the Pennsylvania railroad company, and all liens and claims arising in connection therewith; and the said bonds and the coupons of bonds shall be received in full satisfaction and discharge of the bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and of all liens and claims existing therewith or therefor.

One hundred thousand dollars of said bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway company shall be paid each and every year, beginning with the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and so continue annually thereafter, until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; and on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, one million dollars; and on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one million dollars. And all the remaining bonds of the entire debt, with the interest due thereon, shall be fully paid and liquidated on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Upon the delivery of the bonds and mortgages, as hereinbefore provided, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to release to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company all obligations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now held by the Commonwealth, and belonging to the Commonwealth, to the amount of three millions of dollars, and to cancel the same, and to cancel and fully satisfy all mortgages or other liens or claims of any kind whatsoever existing therefor by legislative enactment, contract or otherwise, in favor of the Commonwealth, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thereupon the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company shall be entitled to receive from the said bonds and claims against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall be applied from time to time by the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company for the completion, maintenance and equipment of the said line of railway between the points named in the first section of this act; *Provided, however*, That no delivery of said bonds shall be made under the provisions or authority of this act by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth, except as the same shall become necessary from time to time, as the work progresses, and no more than shall be sufficient to pay for the construction and equipment of said line of railway, and until it is opened for traffic as aforesaid.

And said companies, or such of them as may join in said guarantee for the purpose of providing security for said bonds, be and they are, as aforesaid, are hereby fully authorized and empowered to execute a mortgage or mortgages, under their corporate seals, as may be needful to perfect their said guarantees as required by this act, and as may be required by the Commonwealth for the execution of guarantees, as aforesaid, and the bonds to the same shall be deemed and taken to be a lien upon the railway, and franchises of the companies that may enter into the same, and so continue until the conditions thereof are fully complied with, and the said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall give up possession of the said railway, and under the seal of said company, to the transfer of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company to the said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway.

SEC. 2. That the three and a half millions of five per centum bonds now in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, be given by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the bonds and mortgages now held by the Commonwealth as hereinafter provided: First, The bonds and mortgages of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, and to the branch road to Waynesboro, in Greene county, one million dollars; second, bonds and mortgages of the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company, one million four hundred thousand dollars. Third. To the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, five hundred thousand dollars, of which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall receive their bonds respectively, in the same manner, and at the same time, as the bonds the Commonwealth guarantees to each company, all of which shall be secured by a second mortgage upon the said railroads, franchises and property, respectively, their property, franchises and equipment, which bonds shall be issued and delivered to the said companies in proceeds thereof shall be applied only to the payment of the public debt, and to the interest thereon, the companies limiting their first mortgage to an amount not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars per mile, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, the proceeds thereof, and of the bonds of all bonds received from the Commonwealth, under this act, to be used only for the construction, maintenance and equipment of their roads and branches, all of which bonds and mortgages they are hereby duly authorized and empowered to perfect in the usual form; upon the said companies delivering to them, the said commissioners of the sinking fund of said bonds of said companies delivered to them, the said commissioners of the sinking fund shall cancel and destroy the said bonds and mortgages, and the said companies shall be entitled to the bonds and mortgages of the said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company for the purpose of providing security for the said bonds, and to cancel and fully satisfy all mortgages and liens or claims of any kind whatsoever existing therefor in favor of the Commonwealth against said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the guarantors thereof, and all liens and claims arising in connection therewith; and the said bonds and coupons of bonds shall be received in full satisfaction and discharge of the bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and of all liens and claims existing therewith or therefor.

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And said companies, or such of them as may join in said guarantee for the purpose of providing security for said bonds, be and they are, as aforesaid, are hereby fully authorized and empowered to execute a mortgage or mortgages, under their corporate seals, as may be needful to perfect their said guarantees as required by this act, and as may be required by the Commonwealth for the execution of guarantees, as aforesaid, and the bonds to the same shall be deemed and taken to be a lien upon the railway, and franchises of the companies that may enter into the same, and so continue until the conditions thereof are fully complied with, and the said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall give up possession of the said railway, and under the seal of said company, to the transfer of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company to the said Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

A WHILE ago, nearly everybody was sure that gold would never decline further without contraction. Well, there has been no contraction, but gold has declined from 10 to 12 cents. Are the wise men any better prophets concerning this than other phases of the financial problems about which they are bothering themselves and the country?

THE Legislature of Minnesota, by a party vote, has adopted protection resolutions in lieu of free trade ones, and instructed the representatives from that State accordingly. It remains to be stated that the Republicans were for Protection, and the Democrats for Free Trade. Will our friends of the Chicago *Tribune* make a note of this?

WHEN the Tariff question comes into the Senate New York will cast two votes steadily against Free Trade. Senator CONKLING is understood to be preparing a speech in support of Protection, and there is no member of that body who can do it more effectively. Notwithstanding the labors of the Free Traders, the people are for Protection, and the friends of the principle have only to be half awake to win the battle.

IN a postscript to a private letter written by Senator FENTON, of New York, he scouts the idea that he intends or wishes to be a candidate for President. His language is: "I certainly entertain no such purpose, nor, since General GRANT's Administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for its supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership." Few public men are more sagacious than Senator FENTON, and he has simply spoken what the country thinks. A class of politicians who regard the Government as a machine to be run in their interest, probably entertain different views.

THERE appear to be a good many Captain EYRES afloat. Repeated instances of signals of distress being disregarded at sea are reported of late; and it is not impossible that the *City of Boston* has gone down within sight of some brute of an EYRE steaming away to look out for his own safety. Clearly the code applicable to such cases should be revised; and the best way to begin would be the severe punishment of the worst offender, who, by common consent, is the Captain of the *Bombay*. As yet we have not seen that a single American Captain is included in the list of this class of offenders against humanity.

THE Development Bill recently passed by the Legislature, and which is in the hands of the Governor, is published herewith. An attentive reading of its carefully drawn provisions will dispel the objections which in some quarters have been raised to it. It will be perceived that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are bound in the most absolute manner as security to the State. Considered dispassionately it would seem to be a difficult task to frame a policy more safe and at the same time so advantageous as that on which the bill is based—a policy which for the third or fourth time has been approved by the Legislature and the people, and which therefore may be regarded as the settled policy of the State.

SOME of the newspapers are commenting on the evidence offered in the Prince BONAPARTE trial, though only the most meagre outline of it is given by the telegraph. One journal confidently pronounces the defense thus far a failure. It may be, indeed from our knowledge of the facts in the case we are pretty sure it is, but the report of the evidence hitherto furnished seems hardly to warrant any dogmatism as to proof or failure. It seems likely that the trial will be little better than a contest between Napoleonists and Republicans, and that the result will be hailed as a political triumph rather than the satisfaction of the demands of justice.

THE conclusion of a treaty between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America, for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama, will be heard of with more interest and satisfaction since the apparent success of the Suez canal has inspired confidence in such ditches. The treaty was duly signed on the 26th of January. General HURLBUT was the signer on the part of this country, and the document was approved and signed without delay by the Colombian President. It consists of twenty-six articles, and its provisions are said to be so favorable to the South American party to the contract, that Americans in Panama are afraid that our Government will hardly agree to them.

IS IT possible that the virtuous indignation against Polygamy in Utah, of which there is such a plentiful amount just at present, is slightly mixed with the quality which stimulates Indian wars, whereby much money goes into the pockets of contractors and border men? The country has a dim recollection of one Mormon war and the cost thereof. It is tolerably well educated also in the expense of military operations in general on the Plains and in mountains, the money spent in prosecuting which for time immemorial has found its way into pockets worn by characters neither ornamental to the nation nor promotive of the cause of Christian civilization—characters just at present terribly shocked about the sin of Polygamy and the immorality of Mormonism in general.

GENERAL GRANT is said to have "got his back up" about the internal revenue corruptions in New York, as developed by BAILEY's flight and defalcation. To insurance bosses he is reported to have said that "none but men who have not been even in the atmosphere of corruption" shall hold office. Correct as this rule unquestionably is, the first attempt to enforce it will raise a howl from politicians against the Administration. The mean papers whose sole stock in trade is abuse of General GRANT, will be thrown into renewed spasms; and to believe them would be to believe that General GRANT is as bad as the worst scamps who steal and run away. We hope it will prove true that he has determined to pay particular attention to the enforcement of the rule laid down for selecting officials in connection with the revenue.

THE Free Traders profess a desire to appeal to the people. By all means let the people be appealed to. And, to begin with, let us take that which every man, woman and child consumes, and which pays the highest duty. A sincere Free Trader must be drawn to this point at once. But somehow or other we don't find the advocates of that ilk so acting, but quite the contrary; for, instead of going for free tea and coffee, which pay tariff duties to the extent of [illegible] annually, they resist the free in-

[illegible] everything produced [illegible] estimated that these duties exact from each family in the land, which is equal to a barrel of flour in 8,000,000 families. Do the Free Traders intimate the slightest wish for free tea and coffee? Not a bit. Any one can see that there must be milk in the cocoanut. Taxing everybody's tea and coffee, which this country don't produce, is necessary to nominal duties on certain articles which the United States can produce in perfection, and which England and other countries of Europe, with their cheap labor, are trying to undersell us in our market. Here is where the milk gets in. It takes only half an eye to make out that this sort of Free Trade means a system of duties protective to foreigners and destructive to Americans. By all means, say we again, let us go to the people on it.

FREQUENT reports of persecution and expulsion of Christians in Japan seem difficult to understand. Christianity is there no new element, but has existed there for centuries, though not to any great extent. Nor does it appear to have subjected its professors to ill usage hitherto very lately. On the contrary, the Mikado has lately declared every faith of the sects worshiped—and there are many of them—to long as they acknowledge him as their temporal head. Even Chinese Mohammedanism, the erection of temples of Confucius have been tolerated, and the edicts of the Mikado have been considered with favor. Perhaps the civil war not long closed, and which resulted in stripping the Mikado of the shadow which previously enthralled him, produced a change in the policy of the Government in these respects. The subject is one which may engage the attention of other nations.

Clearly, the writer of the above quoted short editorial from the New York *Times* has not made himself familiar with the history of Christian missions in the East. It is quite true that Christianity is no new element in the Empire of Japan. FRANCIS XAVIER preached there in the sixteenth century with almost miraculous results. Even Protestants may hardly question the justness of the statement merely in view of the numbers of his converts, and the work which he began was vigorously followed up by the labors of other members of his order. But near the close of the century a persecution, aggravated if not provoked by the unwise arrogance of themissionaries, was entered upon and resulted in the torture and death of all who bore, or were suspected of bearing, the Christian name. All foreign priests were expelled from the empire and their return forbidden under heavy penalties. Since Japan was opened by Commodore PERRY, the extreme jealousy with which Christianity has been regarded by the higher classes, especially by the rulers of the country, has not escaped the notice of the Protestant missionaries employed there.

THE NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

We are informed by our friends at Harrisburg that the bill to incorporate the National Improvement Company belongs really to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has for its object the establishment at Pittsburgh of a very important bureau to condense and consolidate all the business of their lines west of Pittsburgh in our city. It will thus give us a department here very much larger than even the headquarters of the parent company at Philadelphia, because it will conduct the general business and management of over 1,700 miles of railroad already secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of this point; and of course such additions as are made in the future will be added to the bureau to be established here.

It therefore becomes a matter of much interest and importance to our city and all our business relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, both West and East of this point, that it should be done, provided that the bill can be so amended as to take from it its objectionable features, and payment to the State insured, in the form of taxes, all that enures to her on the business of the new corporation in transportation within the commonwealth; and on property held by it within its limits; and at the same time that its property shall be subject to the ordinary local as well as State taxation to which all railway companies now are or may hereafter be liable.

We understand that a conference has been held with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and these important changes have been agreed to; and that the title of the bill has also been changed to that of "The Pennsylvania Company." We, therefore, trust it will finally assume such a shape as to meet the approval of our representatives and the Legislature; and if so, we shall be glad to welcome the new corporation to our city, and believe it will be the means of accomplishing many good results for our business community, as well as for the railway companies directly interested.

While we have always looked with a jealous eye upon the grant of powers to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we believe that in this instance, if the bill is amended as indicated, no harm will result, but much good may be done. The subject has a local importance which commands our attention. Of course the extended and extending operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company require great additional powers; these we think they ought to have, when surrounded with proper safeguards, to enable them to meet the efforts of their great competitors, both North and South, and get their legitimate share of the inland commerce of the country for which a fierce struggle is going on.

The result of these efforts are of course of great importance to the city of Pittsburgh, as they preserve our position on the high way of the vast commercial movement, and we should be willing to extend all reasonable aid within our power to perpetuate the course of this stream through our city. From it and in connection with it, we will secure advantages which otherwise we could not hope to enjoy.

RIVALRY between cities is no new thing in history. Sometimes the contest has been for political supremacy, as the contest between Athens and Sparta. Sometimes ecclesiastical ascendancy has been the bone of contention, as between Rome, Alexandria and Constantinople. Again, the honor of having given birth to a celebrated man has kindled the zeal of many rivals. Hence the old rhyme says that "seven Grecian cities fought for HOMER dead, through which the living HOMER begged his bread." More modern illustrations will occur to the reader in the still unsettled claim of literary superiority between Boston and New York, and in the race for commercial and social superiority betwixt the latter city and noble old Philadelphia, no doubt long ago decided in as far as commerce is concerned. The social side of the subject is, we believe, still in debate. At least the parties to the contest do not consider the case as ruled and settled, as is apparent to "all who read the magazines," and we are by no means sure that there is entire unanimity among the spectators as to what the award should be. Similar rivalry is known to exist between three famous cities which lie to the west of us. But the subject is very delicate, to touch it however slightly—

"Such work is raked upon a perilous die."

And rather than for a moment tread on ground so dangerous, we leave the subject imperfectly exhibited. We have been led to mention this subject of rivalry between cities in connection with a topic which perhaps belongs to a different category. Pittsburgh has always been contented with her own solid, unpretending self, doing good for its own sake and caring comparatively little for the applause or recognition of the rest of the world. In no proper sense can there be said to have been any rivalry between her and Boston in the controversy as to which city first established a public school for deaf mutes. In the fact of priority, there is, of course, some credit involved. It appears, however, that neither to Pittsburgh nor to Boston belongs the honor of first establishing schools of the kind. The last *Independent* thus settles the question:

> Both claimants are right and both are wrong. In 1816 Mr. Gallaudet opened a school in Hartford, although unknown in this country till 1829, have been taught in Europe for many years. Dr. Blanchet, who died in Paris a few years ago, had established, ten years before his death, schools of this kind, in which not only deaf mutes, but hearing and speaking children, were taught, it being his idea that the two classes should go to school together. We have also, that such schools exist in Germany and in the cities of Manchester and Edinburgh, in the second place, though the Pittsburgh school was first opened, the Boston one was first organized, and had its teachers selected and in training as long ago as last May, or three months before the Pittsburgh school committee took action on the request of Dr. J. G. Brown and Mr. Kerr for a city school for deaf mutes. In the third place, the subject was first brought before the Boston school committee nearly three years ago, in connection with the movement for the better instruction of deaf mutes which began in Massachusetts in 1845, and led to the foundation of the Clarke Institution here at Edinburgh.

The same paper adds that the peculiar merit of the schools at Boston and Pittsburgh is the fact that they can receive children at the earliest available age, and carry on their education without removing them from home. At Pittsburgh the sign language is used, and at Boston articulation.

[illegible] ire trove" was decided by [illegible] of New York on Tuesday. [illegible] found in the cars of the [illegible] money amount [illegible] it to the conductor [illegible] owner, who, not b[illegible] of the money demanded the return of the bonds, which he did, and the Railroad company for its recovery. The company claimed that they are a responsible body, and that Mr. Hawes surrendered all right to it by depositing it with them. The court, however, thought differently, and awarded the money to the finder, but the question will be argued on appeal before the general term of the court.

THOUGH the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs reported against the Dominican treaty, hopes are entertained that it will pass, and General GRANT is understood to be earnestly in its favor, and there is reason to believe that some Senators hitherto reported hostile, will yet give it their votes. The treaty will be supported by Senators Conkling, Carpenter, Morton, Harlan, Nye, Cole and Abbott. Senator Cameron is spoken of as undecided. While voting in committee against the measure, he is said in committee against the measure, he is said to have reserved his right to vote in its favor in the Senate, if he should see reason for doing so.

THE telegraph having failed to inform us, we learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that there was a Republican mass meeting in Washington on Tuesday evening, which was addressed at length by John W. Forney, and briefly by Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and Governor Bullock, of Georgia. The *Press* prints Mr. Forney's speech entire, having received it specially.

THE City of Boston has now been out for over sixty days, yet has never been seen or spoken. The chances, therefore, of her safety are daily diminishing. It is barely possible, if disaster has happened, some of her passengers and crew may have been saved in boats, who may reveal her fate.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON ORES.

Our Immense Mineral Wealth.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains a long article on Iron Ores, in which it calls attention to the fact that the iron manufacture of Pennsylvania has not reached the proportion which might reasonably have been expected. Speaking of the necessity for a profitable working of the ores, which consists in the close proximity of coal, iron and limestone, the *Press* remarks that in point of contiguity England and Pennsylvania enjoy eminent advantages in this respect, and contrasts the former with the latter by showing that while England has instituted a permanent geological survey of the kingdom, we of Pennsylvania have contented ourselves with a fair but not exhaustive survey of our coal measures, yet in other respects we have done nothing. The locations of the Iron ores in Pennsylvania are given as follows:

I. The magnetic iron ores of the southeastern part of the State, found in rocks older than the lower silurian.

II. The brown hematites of the lower silurian rocks, sweeping from Easton, on the Delaware, around by Harrisburg and down the Cumberland Valley.

III. The fossil ores of the Clinton group (No. V. of the Pennsylvania rocks), and with these the ores of No. VIII., which lie always alongside.

IV. The carbonates or coal-measure ores.

The geological horizon of the magnetic ores is in the rocks below the silurian. These ores, though frequently hematitic near the surface, all partake of the magnetic character, and yield abundantly a good quality of iron, requiring, however, a peculiar, though not necessarily expensive method of roasting. They are peculiarly rich and abundant in York county. The fossil ores of V. and VIII. are worked extensively in some places to a large profit. To study this system, it would be essential to make a close and skilful examination of the rocks through the whole length of the valley.

Throughout the whole of the coal measures are to be found iron ores, but unfortunately, those of the lower coal measures in the Eastern or Anthracite basin are so closely enfolded in conglomerates and hard rocks as to make the mining of them profitable only in exceptional cases. In Clarion county the ores occur as a red hematite, and were at one time largely mined, some sixty furnaces running on them, working with charcoal fuel; the wood being burnt away around them, the furnaces were forced to close for a time. Coal is now being mined, however, in the vicinity, yielding good fuel from coking, and the furnaces are being reopened. The projected slow freight railroad from Pittsburgh to the East, which sweeps far around to the northward to avoid the heavy expenses attending the building and operating a railroad over the mountains, will pierce through the heart of this district, and throw all the lands open to improvement. No time should be lost in investigating the iron region, so that we may, as far as possible, avoid the ruinous losses, delays, and disappointments which have in the past checked so materially the progress of other sections. Held with proper legislation it has not the limit of possibilities to prevent Pennsylvania from becoming ultimately the richest and greatest State in the Union.

A MONTH or two ago we referred at some length to a project said to be on foot in Washington for the establishment of a college in China for the education of Americans in the knowledge of China and for the education of the Chinese in the knowledge of Western arts and sciences. There is a large sum of money in the hands of the Government, which is really the property of the Chinese. It is the surplus of the $700,000 exacted by United States Minister Reed as indemnity for the losses incurred by certain Americans. At the time the money was received Mr. Reed promised that if the sum proved to be more than we were entitled to, the excess should be restored to them. And when all claims had been satisfied there remained asurplus of more than $300,000, which has been accumulating since 1858. It was the late Mr. Burlingame who suggested the establishment of an American Chinese College as a just and advantageous disposition of the money. But in Washington and in some other quarters much objection is made to the setting of citizens' money, and some time ago held in New York to urge the adoption of Mr. Burlingame's scheme, and a Committee appointed by that meeting and consisting of Governor Morgan, Dr. Tyng, W. E. Dodge and other well known gentlemen, have just reported. In the following resolutions they present strong reasons in favor of the measure:

Resolved, That we believe that the sum of $600,000, original results in the way of introducing a practical knowledge of scientific and mechanical arts, and also the Chinese; and that we respectfully recommend, that the Hon. Anson Burlingame, rightly developed, may become the means of rapidly advancing the means of communication, science and civilization, and strengthening American influences with the liberalities of the Government of China.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Government has required of China the right to exclusive jurisdiction over its citizens, and also that the security of property, civil rights, justice and national honor also require that provision be made for the early and suitable education of Interpreters for our Consular and Diplomatic service in that Empire, we therefore confirm to the plan contemplated by this measure or by some other equally effective.

THE following is one of the arguments in favor of the acquisition of St. Domingo. The mountains which intersect the island are never touched with snow. Coffee grows on their summits, 7,000 feet above the sea and sugar at the base, 5,000 feet; tobacco, indigo, lignum-vitæ, and dye woods thrive, and so soon as the luxuriant forests of mahogany and logwood trees shall have cut down themselves meanwhile affording a rich return to the lumbermen) the island would be covered with plantations from which we could draw our entire supplies of sugar, coffee and tobacco. We now import these articles at a cost of one hundred millions dollars annually. One hundred million dollars would thus in a few years be annually saved to the country; one hundred million dollars annually added to our favor in the balance of trade. There would be one hundred million dollars more annually to aid in paying off the national debt, besides the saving of imports, while with such an enterprising and industrious population settled in San Domingo commerce would at once spring up. Not only would the carrying trade in the articles produced by the island be immense, but this population would need many supplements of agriculture, manufactured cloths, breadstuffs and grain in great quantities, as well as all the other products of the temperate zone. It is added that if we don't get the island some European power will.

THE opening of the Pacific railway has had the effect of increasing the imports of Japan teas, and of increasing the consumption of tea in all parts of the country. It is stated that the freights from China to London, or New York, in steamer, by way of the Suez canal, will be, in gold, $18 per ton, ship's measurement of fifty cubic feet—14 half chests of black tea, 22 pounds to the package, or 308 pounds of tea; or 11 half chests of green tea, 60 pounds to the package, or 660 pounds, being equal to a ton of 50 cubic feet, ship's measurement. Tea is imported in chests, half chests, quarters and smaller packages. An average of 300 pounds of tea may be taken as the average ton by that measurement. This would make the freight by the Suez route about $20 per ton in currency, or 6½ cents per pound. The San Francisco *Bulletin* states that the freight per ton from China to that port is $8 per ton, or about 1 1-5 cents per pound, and that thence by rail to New York it is six cents per pound. The time consumed by the latter route is 35 days, by the Suez route 65 days, by the Cape route 140 to 150 days. The value of an ordinary cargo of tea is about $300,000. The interest on which at 8 per cent. is equal to $2,000 per month.

STATE POLITICS.

"Many Republicans" announce R. W. Downey, Esq., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in Greene county.

The Republicans of Fayette county are to hold their primary election on the 7th May, to elect delegates to a convention to be held on the 9th.

A number of prominent politicians met in Harrisburg last week looking after legislation for their respective districts, when the next Gubernatorial campaign was freely discussed, among those named by the Republicans are Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Col. Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia; Gen. Harry White, of Indiana; Gen. Hartranft, of Montgomery; Gen. Selfridge, of Northampton, and Senator Graham, of Allegheny. On the Democratic side the most prominent gentlemen named are Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield; Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, of Columbia, and Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny.

STATE NEWS.

Isaac W. Vanleer, of Chester county, a well known and experienced farmer, pronounces the "Goodell Nursery Potato" a great humbug, and Ramsdell a swindler.

The Condersport *Journal* says that not a *single* license to sell liquor has been granted in Potter county for a period of nineteen years.

The woods in the vicinity of Somerset are said to be full of game, and squirrels will be abundant next season.

Petroleum Center continues to be the headquarters of the thieves and murderers of the oil regions. Highway robbery is almost a nightly occurrence, and the people look to the authorities to rid the community of the presence of the desperadoes.

A prominent dealer in petroleum at Oil City lately purchased 1,000 barrels of gas, the same to be delivered at his wells securely corked [illegible] aldersgate [illegible] filling the [illegible] terms of

[illegible] richard, a Frenchman, left his house in Randolph township, Crawford county, a few weeks ago, having a considerable sum of money with him, with which to purchase cattle. He promised to return the next day, but his family has not heard of him since and are in great distress.

The receipts of Cameron county for 1869 were $3,269 96, and the expenditures $4,192 36. The amount due from delinquent tax collectors reach $2,589 84. The amount paid grand jurors was $316 62; traverse jurors, $822 17. Road views only cost the county $28. And the fees of the Commissioners were $29 72. They were, evidently, moderate in their compensation.

Mr. Nathan Aldrich, of Montrose Depot, aged eighty-six years, was married on the 1st of January last to Mrs. Frank Apley, of Sidney, who had passed her seventieth year. It should be added that they were old enough to appreciate the responsibilities of married life.

A gay young man named Albert Cann, *alias* Harry Robinson, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with the crime of bigamy in having four wives. His sorrowing better-halves all appeared before a magistrate to condemn the gay deceiver, armed with certificate and supported by ministers of the gospel who have joined numerous happy pairs. Cann was committed in default of $1,000 bail on each charge.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against John Hanlon, a resident of that city, charged with the murder of a little girl named Mary Mohrman in September, 1868. This case, it will be remembered, was similar to the murder of the Joyce children, he having decoyed the little girl away from her home and then brutally outraged and murdered her, and then threw her body into a pond. Last December Hanlon was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for an outrageous assault upon a young girl. This fact led the detective to obtain possession of a train of facts which prove him to be guilty of one of the most horrible crimes known to criminals.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Springfield *Register* of the 21st says: "From what we can gather from our exchanges, the wheat crop in Southern Illinois, this year, at present looks anything but encouraging. Owing to the very dry fall, there was very little more than half the usual amount sown in a very dry time and late in the season. The late sowing was owing to dry weather."

It has lately been demonstrated statistically, that drunkenness has assumed painful prominence among the workingmen of France. In some of the manufacturing cities, there are wine-shops devoted exclusively to the accommodation of women, and these shops are not any more respectable in a character than those which men enter.

Figaro jokes upon the prevalence of the small pox in Paris in this way: At a recent duel, the seconds requiredthat the points of the swords used in the contest should be tipped with a little piece of vaccine matter, whereupon one of the combatants remarked: "If I am killed, I shall at least be sure of not catching the small-pox."

A new York correspondent tells the following tough story: "At some of the balls which have recently been given, special accommodations were made for ladies accompanied with babies. The other night a party of young men by some means obtained admission to the baby department of the ball, and set themselves to work at changing the babies. No less than fifty infants, between the ages of four months and four years, were changed in as many seconds, and the party made their escape just as the anxious mothers, fresh from the triumphs of the German, were making their way to the nursery to visit and refresh their 'cooing wonders.' Such a scene as took place! The wails of the cherubim rose above the swell of the orchestra, but I am glad to be able to add that the proper babies found their proper mothers in good time."

Mr. Swinburne's poem in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* is composed of twelve stanzas of twelve lines each, with only six rhymes in the whole poem, the same twelve terminal words being repeated in each stanza. It is called "The Complaint of Mona Lisa," and the following lines will serve to show its peculiarities:

"O poor my heart, well knowest thou in what way
This sore sweet evil unto us was done,
For oh, a holy and a hearty day
I was ar seen out of my still small bed
To see the knights lift and one said to me
'The king,' and seeing somewhat stopped my breath,
And if the first spake more, I heard not her.
For only I saw what I shall see when dead,
A king's flower of knights, a sunflow'r
That silone against the sunlight like the sun,
And like a fire, O heart enwasting thee,
The fire of love that lights the pyre of death."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find a piece written by one signing himself "B.," published in the Clarksburg *Conservatine*, which speaks very lightly of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, in reference to a proposed road, or rather a continuation of the Pennsylvania Railroad through this small State of West Virginia via Grafton, Philippi and Beverly, to connect with the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. He says, "I could not be less amazed at the proposition." It is truly startling to think that any citizen of your State should try for one moment to put a road through his State without consulting the learned topographer "B," be he whom he may, for as you will see by the rest of his interesting letter he is certainly very conversant with the topography of the State in which he lives. First he says that "after leaving Grafton must pass a series of sharp spurs of the mountains." But he does not say at what distance from those spurs; but leaves strangers to conjecture that you must go through them; he does not tell you the valley here is from one-half to one mile wide. He then says, "until it enters the mountains, and from that out it would take a wiser head than mine to engineer it through." Judging from his knowledge (as portrayed in his letter) of the country he could not engineer it, from the fact he knows nothing of the country he has been speaking of. But as we suppose from what was said at last fall, the Board above spoken of are satisfied in regard to the most practicable route. He farther, with his unlimited knowledge, proposes a route up the West Fork, via Clarksburg, Weston and Charleston, to the Kentucky line. Now how much of this line has this "B" traveled over, and after traveling over a route how near can he tell the probable cost of tunnels he would have to make in crossing through a range of mountains and hills upon either side of such streams as Elk, Sandy, Big Kanawha and others in West Virginia of less magnitude, and what route will he take through Kentucky to avoid the same obstructions? I would say he is either not used to railroad engineering, or has never passed through the country spoken of. I should like him to point out this *plateau* of his, as he terms those hills and hollows, but perhaps he can perform Wheeler and make the word mean a hilly, uneven country." He again says "it is equidistant from the mountains and fifty miles." Perhaps he means it is between the two, "piercing the very garden of the State." That reminds me of the man who called once and pocketa the sound, "Teeming with a dense population of deer, bear and rattle-snakes. And rich beyond description in agricultural and mineral resources. I would like to know the depth of the soil. But we will not follow him through all his egotism.

He farther says he is amazed at them (the foolish Board), speaking or thinking for a moment of running a road over such a route but always will be so sparsely settled territory, and through and over sterile mountains. He, perhaps, does not know the reason why he tails these mountains sterile. Why did the fox call the grapes sour? He farther wishes the city of Pittsburgh to see her own interest from his own standpoint, which, from his contracted ideas, we think would be in a very deep, dark hollow, of which there are many in West Virginia. We would much prefer a man to benefit the world by standing on top of some more elevated position, and looking over all such hollows. Therefore we would ask him to embrace a position worthy of so fantastic taking, and ascend the mountain of liberal views, and look down upon the elevations that benefit mankind, but bring forth dividends to the stockholders. He farther says he has clear in generalities, but with their permission will in future reveal in careful detail.

Explicit confidence may be placed in what I say. Now, I don't for one moment think he says a word when he recommends the line intended through a want of knowledge of the benefit of the public, and looking only to the interest of a few. All that I would say in regard to the valley route in passing through here is, it would pass through a beautiful valley, and could get to the head of the Valley river without much, if any, tunneling, cross to Elk river; there up Elk, and by one or more tunnels strike the waters of Greenbrier river, down which they could go for a distance of many miles, opening up one of the best grazing countries in West or East Virginia; making a direct route for the cattle merchants to Western Pennsylvania, thence to Philadelphia, and enhancing every interest of Pennsylvania by connecting her with the grazing portion of West Virginia and the cotton growing states of the South. But farther, this sterile mountains, as "B" terms them, produce before the trees cease to grow. Some of the most beautiful timber of the State, cherry, poplar, pine, white oak, &c., grows here, and as very much easily be conveyed from here to Pennsylvania; provided, however, we had transportation. And farther, these mountains abound in minerals, iron ore, some in one place and silver has been found, but not developed enough to be found in paying quantities. Marble is also lying here ready for the sculptor. Last, but not least, this beautiful valley was made by some powerful upheaval, which can be seen by the formation and position of the rocks on the surface, giving the best indication of petroleum, and from the direction which it runs I would naturally conclude it was connected with the great oil region of Pennsylvania, and the undeveloped oil region of West Virginia was a spur or lead of this large deposit. The family left Boston, Mr. A. had many who are acquainted with oil territory from Pennsylvania, and by this time has a good oil territory. It would be necessary for a railroad to be up this valley, and as from every consideration before stated there will eventually be one up this valley. It would easily injure the interests of another road running parallel with it. And as the one would do all the business necessary for the county, then why not put it where it would be of the most general benefit, and thereby benefit the company? But enough. I ask your enterprising people to visit the different routes, and satisfy themselves as to the most beneficial route, and then decide if B knows where the richest flower grows. M.

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The Library will be Closed on

Saturday Evening, March 26, at 10 o'clk,

And remain closed until after removal into the new building. Due notice will be given in the daily papers of the reopening. Until April 1st, Books may be returned at the Library building; and all persons having Books belonging to the Association are requested to return them, if practicable, by that date, for the purpose of new classification.

By order of the Directors.

A. H. LANE, Secretary.

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M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, 1870.

Local monetary affairs show a steadier tone. The small volume of business done at the present time requires but a light amount of money, and there is comparatively little commercial paper made. As usual, a large proportion of the discounting done represents renewals in some form or other, and a good part of the offerings at discount houses consist of accommodation paper. This class of bills grows out of the dullness of trade. There is always a disposition to bridge over a dull season to the best advantage, and this mode is frequently resorted in the expectation that the future will be more propitious, and bring a return of means to the parties asked for.

—We have little to report of transactions in local stocks or bonds. Business in this line among our brokers is very dull, and prices are not at all maintained. It is impossible to sell many stocks or bonds at the prices quoted them. It is a very easy matter to ask a high price, but another thing to get it; and in the absence of any reliable public record of sales or transactions in local securities, it is somewhat risky to deal in the market, without a very intimate acquaintance with the merits of the stocks offered.

—Government bonds show a decidedly steady tone, and the probabilities of an early advance in prices depend wholly on the fate of the Funding bill. It is the opinion of well informed New York house that it is confidently given out by firms having close affiliations with Washington that the Funding bill will pass the House in almost its original forms, and that the Administration will see to it that all haste is made toward the resumption of specie payments.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	109⅞	110	110
U. S. Bonds '64	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜
U. S. Bonds '67	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10-40s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 23.	Mar. 24.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112⅝	112⅞	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114	114		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	109⅞	110	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	108⅛	108⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	108⅜	108⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, new ins., '65	107⅛	107⅜	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	107⅝	107⅝	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	108⅛	108⅛	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛	⅛	
U. S. Currency 6's	112⅜	112⅜	⅛	

—The Wall street stock market has shown more strength and buoyancy the past three days, although to-day's prices are not up to the advance made on Tuesday. From the immense transactions in some stocks it looks as though the cliques were moving in force.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 24, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 10 A M	12 10 P M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Erie	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
Harlem	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
Reading	96	96	95⅞	96	96
Michigan Central	119¼		119¼	119¼	87¾
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	140½		140		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100	100	100	100	100
Chicago and Northwestern	71¾	70⅞	71¾	71	
Do preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	124	123⅜	123⅝	123⅜	123⅜
St. Paul		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
St. Paul preferred		77¼		73¾	73¾
Toledo and Wabash		28			
Toledo and Wabash pref		73			
Fort Wayne	93	93	93¼	93¼	93¼
Chicago and Alton		111		111	
Ohio and Mississippi		28¾		28¾	
Western Union Telegraph		32¼		32¾	
Pacific Mail		30¾		30¾	
Adams Express		61		60¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		19		19	
American M. U. Ex		27¾		27¾	
United States Express		46		46	
Merchants' Union Ex		19¾		19¾	
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102⅞	¼	
Erie	37	37⅛	⅛	
Harlem	142½	142⅝	⅛	
Reading	96	96⅞	⅞	
Mich. Central	119¼	119¼		¼
Mich. Southern	87¾	87¾		
Illinois Central	140	141	1	
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	100	100		
Chicago and Rock Island	71¾	71¾	¼	
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾		
Rock Island	120⅞	123⅜	2½	
St. Paul	69¾	69		¾
St. Paul preferred	77¾	77¾		
Tol. and Wabash	45	45		
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾		
Fort Wayne	93½	93¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	111	111		
Ohio and Miss	28⅝	28¾		⅛
Western U. Tel	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾		
Adams Express	61	60¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	19	19		
American M. U. Ex	27¾	27¾		
U. S. Express	46	46		
Merch. U. Ex	19	19¾	¼	
Gold	112⅝	112⅞	⅛	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, 1870.

BUSINESS—The general markets since our last have presented nothing that is very new, a growing strength was perceptible in leading articles; buyers are beginning to take hold. The crisis appears to have been passed, and we generally appear more hopeful. They expect lively times before many days and we sincerely hope they will meet with no disappointment, dullness and financial affairs have settled long enough, prices have evidently touched the lowest figure. The next movement will be upward. Country merchants would do well to bear this fact in mind. Now is time to make your spring purchases. Groceries—the demand is improving, dealers report a good business being transacted. This is to be commended at when the prices are taken into consideration. Produce—the receipts show a material falling off as compared with the week previous. The following are the current rates for the articles noted below, and are the wholesale prices unless otherwise mentioned:

APPLE BUTTER—The market is fairly drugged with this product; prices ranging from 50@70c per gallon.

APPLES—Market well supplied. The receipts since our last were 339 barrels. Prices were weak and tending downward. We are reported regular sales of extra choice at $3 25@3 75; choice $3@3 25; fair $2 75@3 00; common and mixed lots sold at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $2 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $6 50; No. 5 at $8 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Holders are offering concessions for round lots. Choice Navy $2@2 25 common lots sold at $1 75@2 ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well stocked, with sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—We can report a moderate demand; nothing more. This applies strictly to choice roll. Common lots are a drug on the market. The former sold at 35@38c; the latter could be obtained at any price. The receipts by river and rail were 125 packages.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firm with a good demand, and light stock to operate with. Sales of Eastern cultivated were reported at $25@25 ₱ bbl.; pretty steep that.

CANNON OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very unsettled; sales were at standard brands were reported in round lots at 23½@24c ₱ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

CIDER—The demand has improved for choice sweet cider, with sales at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl; other lots were dull and depressed from $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and location.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing since our last; 360 hxs were received, the market is well supplied; small lots are disposed of at, Western Reserve 16c@16½c; Hamburg 16½@17c; Ohio factory 17c; Goshen Onio 17½c; New York 18@19c; Switzer 18@20c; limburger 18@20c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand for all kinds of fruit was limited, with a supply in excess of the demand, and a liberal stock on hand waiting for purchasers. Quotations: extra choice bright dried apples 7½@8c; prime 7@7½; fair to prime to choice dried peaches, halves, 9@10c; quarters 8@8½c; dried blackberries 12½@13c; picked cherries 28@29c.

FLOUR—The market was a dull one, the sales were confined almost to wants of the home trade. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 504 barrels. The mills and stores have a sufficient stock on hand to meet all the requirements of the demand; prices are very irregular, each one sets his own figures, one dealer quotes as follows: Choice spring in barrels $4 15@4 25; choice do do $4 75; choice winter wheat do $5 00; fancy amber $5 75; do in bags $5 25@5 50; choice family winter wheat, choice, $5 50, $5 75@6 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 00@5 ₱ barrel. Sales in sacks, 25c per barrel less. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 25c ₱ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards. Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 40; extra winter wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 70; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 70; in sacks $6 40; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 40; Three Stars, green brand, in double-headed, and 100 old T on private terms. The continues exceedingly dull, and prices are again lower, though it is predicted this time that the bottom has been reached. At present cost of importation (with the increased duty, &c., the margin is much smaller now than in 1866, though the gold price for refined from store then was about $7 50, against gold price now, say $9 10—duty then $4 50, duty now for same sizes $28 ₱ ton. We now quote store prices, net cash—bar, 8½c; ordinary sizes, 8¼@8½c; bar, refined, $7 50; bar, common, $7 25; scroll $7 50@8; ovals and half round $8@8½; band $8½; horse shoe $8½; rods 7¾@8; iron, 8½@9; hoop $10@11; and nail rod 7¾@7¾c ₱ ₱.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. vs. L. S. CO. LOCKS &c.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	1	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	1
Piatt Land & Co, m	2	Zug & Co, m	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	3	Spang, C & Co, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1		
Total			33

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	3	J W Porter, metal	10
J Rissler & Co, m	2	J Morrison, m	3
Hartman & H, m	6	Bryan & Caughey, m	9
R Wister, r	1	Lloyd & Black, m	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	Price & Sons, metal	1
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o & f	3	Graff, B & Co, m	1
Jones & L, o	2	McKnight & Co, o	3
Anderson & W, ore	2		
Total			17

The Third March Run of Coal.

The continued fine stage of water will enable our coal men to send out the following additional coal, a number of which left yesterday: the balance goes to-day:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Boats.	Boats, Barges, &c.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	10	100,000
Coal Hill	10	100,000
Fearless	10	100,000
Lion	9	100,000
Collier	10	100,000
Collier	4 coke	84,000
Total	53	584,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Lake Erie No. 3	—	10	100,000
Wild Cat	—	9	100,000
Coal City	5	9	140,000
	5	28	340,000
	—	03	540,000
Total	10	81	880,000

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unsettled at $3 50@4 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No 1 quiet at 86c; No 2 firmer but unsettled at 86c for regular and fresh receipts, closing with buyers of regular at 75c; cash and seller April.

CORN—Quiet at 73¾c for new No 2; 76c for new, 61¾ @62c for no grade; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Dull, closing at 37¾@37½c for No 2.

RYE—No 2 higher, closing at 66@66½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nothing doing; nominal at $1 55@1 60.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 89½c for wood.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy. Lard very active at 12½ @12 25. Dry salted shoulders 9¼c loose.

LIVE HOGS—Active and 15@25c higher, at $7 85@ 8 70 for mixed to choice. Many sales at $8 00@8 25.

CATTLE—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton steady; sales 2,800 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour—sales 7,607 bbls; flour heavy and a shade lower; sales 4,000 bbls at $4 40@4 50 for superfine State and western; $4 55@5 20 for extra State; $4 60@5 60 for extra western; $5 10@5 50 for white wheat extra. $5 20@5 50 for round hoop Ohio; $5 00@6 00 for extra St. Louis, $6 10@6 50 for good to choice do, closing heavy at a shade lower; $4 90@5 50 for superfine State and western; $5 55@6 20 for extra State; $6 60@6 50 for extra western; $6 10@6 50 for white wheat extra, $6 20@6 50 for round hoop Ohio; $6

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Allen Mary A., Industry, Pa.	1
Galloway David, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Lewis T. N., St. Clairsville, O.	3
Mott Mrs. Elizabeth, New York	3
Reiahn Charles, Hoboken, N. J.	3

THE WORKHOUSE.—There are at present about seventy prisoners at the county Workhouse.

NOTARY.—WM. Little has been appointed Notary Public for Allegheny county by Gov. Geary.

CITY COUNCILS,—A regular monthly meeting of City Councils will be held on next Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

THREE HUNDRED per cent. offered agents to make and sell the patent clothes-pusher. Address, A. M. Smith, Box 583, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAIL LIST.—There are at present one hundred and sixteen prisoners confined in the county jail. Of this number fifty-six are court cases and sixty vagrants. There are eighty-seven males and twenty-nine females.

ALLEGHENY ENGINE.—The steamer of the Allegheny Fire Company, which has been out of service for some time past, having undergone a thorough series of repairs, was tested Wednesday evening on Liberty street and found to be again in good working order.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.—Two half grown boys were arrested by officer Richard Moon yesterday afternoon for vandalism on the Monongahela wharf. After a hearing and a reprimand by his Honor, the Mayor, they were discharged.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.—We understand that a party of Pittsburgh capitalists have purchased some lands in the the Illinois river bottom, between La Salle and Peru, with the intention of erecting zinc and smelting furnaces, and a rolling mill thereon.

GROUNDLESS ACCUSATION.—B. C. Ely, of Girard, Erie county, was charged before Commissioner McCandless, yesterday, with carrying on the business of a dealer without license. The evidence failed to support the accusation, and Mr. Ely was discharged.

DEPRAVED WOMEN.—Mayor Brush had before him yesterday four depraved women, arrested for lying drunk on the sidewalks. Two were sent to jail for thirty days each, one was removed to her home in Temperanceville, and the other to her husband's residence in this city.

MISSING.—John C. Kenchler, who was acquitted of perjury in the Criminal Court on Friday last, according to report, has been missing since that time. He had fitted up a neat barber shop, corner of Second avenue and Market street, and his sudden disappearance, after his clearance of the crime stated, has caused his friends much alarm.

ELECTED FIRE MARSHAL.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Secretaries of the various Fire Insurance Companies in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham held a meeting for the purpose of electing a suitable person to the office of Fire Marshal of Allegheny county. There was a large list of candidates, but Joseph A. Bullock, Alderman of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, receiving the highest number of votes was declared elected.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.—A runaway occurred on Congress street yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the serious injury of Dr. McClelland. The Doctor was driving down Congress street, when one of the shafts came loose, letting the vehicle on the horse's heels. The animal took fright and ran down Congress street and along Fifth avenue. When near Alderman Thomas' office the Doctor was thrown violently from the buggy, his head striking the curb-stone. A severe wound was inflicted in the head and he was otherwise bruised.

NYMPHS ARRESTED.—Two well known and fashionably dressed nymphs, named Mollie Slacker and Louisa Rowe, were arrested on Wylie street, last evening, and lodged in the lock-up to await a hearing this morning, on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were parading the streets in a very intoxicated condition, and accosting and insulting everybody they met. The ladies themselves allege they were arrested for falling down on account of the slippery condition of the sidewalks.

WESTERN DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the W. D. P. R. Association has held at the office of Messrs. Sweringen & McCandless, No. 94 Fourth avenue, last evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion it was resolved to recind article 10th of the constitution and have it referred to the committee on rules and regulation for further action.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet next Thursday evening at the same place, and a full attendance is requested to take further action to attend the annual meeting at Lookhaven.

The Female College.

The spring term of this popular college for young ladies commences on Tuesday, not with an ——— season of the year. The present attendance indicates that the term will be one of the most successful in the history of the institution. Those who may contemplate entering this term should not delay doing so, but do so forthwith in order that they may be graded with the classes they may be found in. The upper classes are filling up rapidly, but still there is room for a few more.

The Shooting Affray—The Accused Committed for Trial.

James Smith and Henry LeMar, colored, arrested on Wednesday night for shooting Mr. Thomas Hamilton, at the door of his residence, corner of Webster avenue and Tannehill street, Eleventh ward, were before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and after a hearing were committed to jail for thirty days each on a charge of disorderly conduct, subsequently Mr. Hamilton appeared before Mayor Brush and lodged complaint against the accused for felonious assault and battery. They were brought out of jail, given a hearing, and in default of bail were recommitted to jail for trial.

Commissions Received.

The following commissions for Justices of the Peace have been received by Recorder Hunter: Wm. Cartwright, Union township; Miles B. Humphrey, South Pittsburgh; David Forsythe, Marshall township; Wm. Shanks, Neville township; O. J. Harrington, McClure township; Jesse McCullough, Baldwin township; Jacob Lashell, Jefferson township; Henry Swift, Wilkins township; Thos. Varner Baldwin township; Jacob Vesper, Lower St. Clair township; Jas. McConnell, South Fayette township; Jas. Wammler, McKeesport; Moses Phillips, Ninteenth ward, Pittsburgh; E. B. Patterson, Mifflin township; E. G. Krenan, Birmingham; Amos Holland, Upper St. Clair township; Wm. Rea, Ross township; Samuel Hoffman, North Fayette township; R. C. Stephens, Borough of Braddock; John W. Patterson, Lower St. Clair township; Jas. Carlin, Monongahela borough; Robert Craig, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; W. W. Shaw, Indiana township; Wm. Neely, Franklin township; Wm. Morrison, Ohio township. Also, commission of Wm. Little as a Notary Public.

Scene on Liberty Street—Alleged Felonious Assault.

Richard Williams, a colored man, appeared before Mayor Brush and deposed to an information charging N. W. Roebling with felonious assault and battery. The prosecutor is a hack driver, and Roebling is "runner" for the St. James Hotel. Yesterday afternoon Williams was standing on the pavement in front of the hotel, when Roebling, as is alleged, ordered him to leave. This he refused to do, when Roebling struck him on the head, in the face, and afterwards drew a knife and struck him in the back with it. The knife cut through the clothing, but did not inflict any injury on the body. The negro escaped and fled to the Mayor's office, where the above information was made, and a warrant issued. Officer Rivers apprehended the accused, who was taken before Alderman Neeper, and required to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the Mayor's office at three o'clock this afternoon. There seems to have been no provocation whatever for the assault.

The Bigamist.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Eliza Hill, mother of Mrs. Sarah Ann Barton, whose husband, Henry Barton, was committed to jail by Mayor Brush on Wednesday for larceny and wife desertion, and who, as already related, appears to have two wifes, yesterday appeared before the Mayor and lodged complaint against Barton for bigamy. A warrant has been issued and it will be served on Barton to-day and if a hearing is demanded it will be granted. In case it is waived Barton will be sent before the Grand Jury on Monday. Barton was married in May 1869 and No. 2, whose maiden name has not yet been developed, in August 1869—some four months later. Wife No. 2 appears to have resided in Allegheny and while sympathizing with Barton, did not manifest any feeling whatever in the matter. She left the office on Wednesday, promising that she would not give him any trouble. She was not aware that wife No. 1 would give him any further trouble, Barton, who wears a haggard look in the air and assumes to know a great deal, is a stout nearly fellow, and seems to think the trouble he is in is quite trivial. He will hardly continue in the same mind when through the Court.

CHARACTERISTIC.

Walter Brown at His Old Tricks.

Some days since the public were informed of the probable "draw" in the proposed aquatic contest between Henry Coulter, the celebrated oarsman of Manchester, and Walter Brown, who, it seems, parambulates promiscuously in the east. The news created no excitement, as this is just what the citizens expected. The difficulty all seemed to be about the stakeholder. On the 21st inst. Brown returned to New York, and his first business seems to have been to visit the *Clipper* office. There he made his objections, if such they may be called, and lifted the stake money deposited by him when the articles were signed. This conduct is characteristic of the man. His cause is easily defined. The first selected Mr. Frank Queen as stakeholder, but finds gentleman declining that office. Then Mr. Morrissey was chosen (by Brown) and he was notified by Mr. M. that he would comply with his request. The articles were then amended and signed by Brown in this city, but after returning to New York it seems he "went back" on his selection, alleging that he was not satisfied with Morrissey, and besides that he saw certain objections in the articles of agreement, not previously noticed by him. He was then satisfied with them when they were altered and *announced* in thisvity (the alterations being made in accordance with his desires, but he appears to have changed his mind when he arrived in New York.

GESANG-VEREINS FROHSINN.

German Customs in Pittsburgh.

The Frohsinn Singing Society of this city have during the past year introduced and carried out successfully in this city the German custom of holding monthly concerts and soirees, which appear to be greatly enjoyed by the members of the society and their friends.

The last entertainment but one of the present season was given by the society last evening, at Turner Hall, and there was present a full representation of the German wealth, beauty and intelligence of the city, and the concert was one of the most enjoyable that has been given by the society this winter. The scene on entering the hall was one that would appear to the English observer almost as strange as though he had been suddenly transported to the halls of Germany. It was not, however, on a small scale. The commodious stage was occupied by the members of the society who furnished the musical part of the entertainment. Running through the center of the hall was a large table, while next the walls on either side were smaller tables, some for social groups and others for refreshments. Around these tables were seated families of the most wealthy, refined and educated Germans of the city, engaged in disposing of bottles of excellent German wine, or partaking of refreshments, while the hum of merry voices of childhood, youth and manhood mingled with the joyous music that came from the stage. It was a scene of social enjoyment of a character, such as one never sees at the English concert, for it mixed love, sentiment and intellect with the most beautiful music. It looked novel to see near the entrance to the hall a rude bar, the stock in trade of which consisted of lager beer and wine, while at the opposite end of the building the stage was occupied by the members of the society that furnished beautiful music, the body of the hall being occupied by the first German families of the city.

In the concert the following programme was observed: Transcription of the Seltzar, von Ascher, fuer Piano, Prof. Bechtel; Maerznacht, Chor mit Kreutzer, Duett from Mazaniello, Herron, Busenan an Benitz; Thema mit Variationen aus der Regimentstochter, fuer Floete, Prof. W. Guenther; Duett from Martha, Herr Breche; Rhapsodie Hongroise Liszt, Madame Richter; Bass Solo, Herr Theo. Ralbe, Terzett and Bellgar, by Mesrs. Henne, Herren, Busenan and Benitz; Duett, Herr A. Rober, Abel; Terzett und chor ans "Die Mordgrundbrucke bei Dresden" von Otto, by Frauelein Henne, Sulla und Breehl und dem Verein.

After the concert had been concluded the central table was removed from the hall and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing, the party breaking up at a late hour.

REARDON, THE MURDERER.

Which Way Did he Go?—Is he Ubiquitous?

Reardon, the murderer of Mrs. Mary Tobin, was first seen at Steubenville, then at Philadelphia; next at Smith's Ferry; about the same time at Alliance and Butler, and also in Cleveland. Now we have an account of "an Irishman answering perfectly the description given of Reardon," stopping over Thursday night of last week, at the Westmoreland county poor house. A Greensburg paper says: "At breakfast he kept his head down all the morning, with a most dogged expression. Happening to notice some one scanning him closely, he immediately arose from the table, after having eaten but a mouthful and disappeared. He was pursued by one of the most inclement of the season, and no one would have ventured out of the institution unless driven by necessity. Mr. Sanderson, acting Steward, Mr. Samuel Sullenberger, soon after heard a description of the murderer in the papers, and expresses himself confident that Reardon, the murderer, had spent a night at the house.

There has been no lack of "rumors" as to the movements of Reardon, but very little authentic information has been received in regard to his whereabouts, and there is good grounds for believing that he crossed the Ohio river at Smith's Ferry, and headed towards the lakes, evidently with the design of making his escape into Canada. It is a shame that no efforts have been made on the part of the county authorities, to bring him to justice. A proper reward of one or two hundred dollars, for his apprehension, would have stimulated a score of officers to join in the pursuit, and he would doubtless have been arrested ere this. Police officers cannot be expected to leave their employment and travel at their own expense in hunting up murderers, although in this instance some of them have done so. Alderman Butler has spent considerable money and considerable time, in endeavoring to apprehend Reardon, but was obliged to abandon the pursuit, as he could get no assurance that the county authorities would do so. This is certainly not as it should be.

THE AGENT OF THE BLONDES.

He is Charged with Passing Counterfeit Money.

A hackdriver, doing business in this city, has made an information before Commissioner Gamble, charging Mr. Birgfeld, the agent of the Blondes, with passing upon him a ten dollar counterfeit United States note. The hackman alleges that he was employed by Birgfeld to haul some baggage belonging to the troupe from the Monongahela House to the Union Depot, and was offered the counterfeit in payment for this service. He further alleges that Birgfeld passed this same bill on one of the Blondes, who, not aware of its spurious character, paid it out at one of our trimming stores. The prosecutor was subsequently settled with a lady, who redeemed it and handed it back to the agent. If this be all, it is not a very difficult matter for the United States Attorney to bring home to Birgfeld the "guilty knowledge," which is an essential element in such cases. District Attorney Swope has issued a warrant, and sent an officer to New York city to arrest the agent and bring him here.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alderman McKinley, of East Liberty, charged with assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of guilty, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that each party pay one half the costs.

VERDICT IN THE RIOT CASE.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bonner and others, charged with riot on oath of Peter Rollins, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that Jack Bonner, John Bonner and Andrew Boyle pay the costs severally.

THE KNIFE AMONG WOMEN.

Kate Walters was arraigned on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by Mollie McManus. These amiable ladies were enjoying a social chat at a drinking saloon on Third street, Allegheny, and among the "rights" which they claimed was the right to get drunk and fight when they felt so inclined. Mollie alleges that Kate, in her ardor, carried the joke a little too far, and tried the merits of her knife in Mollie's flesh. The jury, however, did not believe the affair was of a murderous nature, and they acquitted the felony and found a verdict of unlawful cutting and wounding. Kate goes six months to jail to atone for her blood letting.

LEN. HARTMAN $500 BOND.

James Guest, charged with a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Miss Mary Harman. The prosecutor is a sister of Len. Hartman, the notorious desperado who was sent to the penitentiary in company with Smiley Arnett, some months ago. Miss Harman alleges that, previous to the commitment of her brother to the penitentiary, he had a United States bond of the denomination of $500, which he entrusted to Guest to deliver to his sister; Guest, on the other hand, never the bond to her, but kept it, and appropriated it to his own use. The evidence in the case went to the delivery of the bond to Guest, was very vague and unsatisfactory, and the jury deeming the testimony insufficient, found a verdict of not guilty.

MINOR CASES.

The case of Geo. Hinckle, charged with surety on oath of Geo. Shaffer, was settled on payment of costs by defendant. A similar disposition was made of the case of Geo. Shaffer vs. wealth vs. Geo. Schaffer.

In the case of Jane Doe, which Jack Bonner, John Bonner and Andrew Boyle were defendants, the court ordered defendants to pay the costs, and to enter into security in the sum of three hundred dollars to keep the peace.

A bastardy proceeding was entered in the case of Henry Schild, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on payment of costs by the defendants.

William Isenee was indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed Amos Maitland, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

The Court then adjourned.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick,

In the case of the Dollar Savings bank vs. Elizabeth Aeschelman—*sci. fa.* on a mortgage for $5,000—Judgment for plaintiff for want of facts in detail, and answering plaintiff's points, charged: The jury find the following: "The sole question of fact involved in this case, is the indorsement on the note in favor of plaintiff whether that it is genuine; the defendant that it is not. The plaintiff asserts that the signature of Mrs. Elizabeth Aeschelman is attached to the mortgage, is hers; the defendant, that it is a forgery, and the derogation of her legal rights. From all the evidence in this case you will discover the truth or falsity of these respective assertions. The legal presumptions we have already indicated in answering the plaintiff's points. If anything been overcome? If so, your verdict will be for the defendant. If not, the plaintiff is entitled to your finding. You will conscientiously consider the case in the light of all the testimony, and render such a verdict as you think just and right. The jury found for the defendant.

John Dowling vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. This was an action to recover damages for injuries received by a son of the plaintiff, Michael Donahue, aged about ten years, who was run over by one of the cars of the defendants, in the summer of 1867, and had several of his toes cut off. The plaintiff alleged that the driver of the car shoved the boy off, while the defense is that the injury was sustained through the carelessness of the boy himself. The case is now on second trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

188. Reisenhauser vs. Keep et al.

189. Saidle vs. Keep et al.

50. Irvine, for use vs. Nat. Ref. Co.

150. Commonwealth, for use vs. Beplar.

178. Craig vs. Hirsh.

191. Perchment vs McKee.

204. Commonwealth, for use vs. Marshall.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of William Hutchinson vs. William H. Williams & Co., which has been on trial for two days past, is not yet concluded.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

38. McAfee vs. Bass Solt, et al.

1. Reed et al. vs. Stewart & Co.

26. Page, Collins & Duff vs. Walter.

41. Still vs. Frethy.

62. Hensel vs. Good.

46. Rohaln vs. O'Neal.

47. Building and Loan Association vs. Kuhlman.

49. Snouter vs Hamilton.

51. Hopkins vs O'Neil.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of H. B. Swope, Esq., A. C. First, Esq., of Center county, Pa., and on motion of R. M. Gibson, Esq., John Glenn, Esq., of Pittsburgh, were sworn and admitted members of the bar of the Circuit and District Courts.

The case of the United States vs. a lot of liquors, tobacco, etc., claimed by T. S. Hall & Co. of Meadville, heretofore reported, was submitted to the jury yesterday, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

The case of the United States vs. Patrick Connolly, indicted for retailing liquor without having paid the special tax, came on for trial yesterday afternoon before the jury and the defendant pleaded guilty to the indictment, whereupon he was sentenced to pay the special tax, a fine of ten dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

The cases of the United States *vs.* a stock of liquors, &c., claimed by W. Sweeny, and the United States *vs.* John F. Bennett *et al.*, were, on motion of the District Attorney, continued.

The Diamond Alley Accident.

Mr. Thompson, who met with an accident on Diamond alley, on Wednesday, by the fall of a portion of the wall of Patterson's livery stable, is getting along as well as can be expected. His left leg is broken, and there are several severe bruises on his head, but it is stated that his skull is not fractured. The horse was not killed outright, but laid on the sidewalk in the most intense agony for two or three hours, within sight of the Mayor's office, where there were officers armed with revolvers who could in a moment have ended the poor brute's sufferings. A humane gentleman coming along about five o'clock in the evening borrowed a sledge hammer, but just as he was about striking the horse in the head he died.

LAND SLIDE AT SOHO.

The Oakland Passenger Railway Track and the Connellsville Railroad Track Obstructed.

For several days past an immense mass of earth, covering over an acre in extent has been gradually sliding down from the hill about two hundred and fifty feet, south of Soho bridge, on the line of the Oakland Passenger Railway Company. The loose ground extends from a vacant lot owned by Mr. James Phelan, on the North side of Fifth avenue, at the point above designated, to a row of our new houses, on the same side of the avenue owned by Messrs. O'Neille, Langdon, Cahill and Cunningham. The distance along the avenue affected by the slide, is between two and three hundred feet. At this point south of the road, the lots fall off at a grade of about forty-five degrees, and extend down to the track of the Connellsville Railroad, some two hundred and fifty feet. All over the hillside, between these points, the ground has become more or less disturbed. The foundations of at least three of the four houses named, have been slightly unsettled and one of them is being supported by timbers. Mr. Phelan had recently put up new fence around his lot, which has been almost totally destroyed. The fence running lengthwise, nearly two hundred feet, is all out of line, and the greater portion of it is lying on the ground, in a variety of odd shapes. In some places there are openings in the ground large enough to hide a man, while in other parts there are depressions of several feet in depth. Considerable damage has been done on the north side of the road, so far as we could ascertain, by the breaking of the fence in front of Mr. Haworth's lot. The Connellsville Railroad track, as we have stated, runs between the base of the hill and Moorhead's mills, on the Monongahela river. About one hundred feet of the track was obstructed on Saturday night, and the railroad company has had a force of men working day and night at this point, keeping the track clear. The ground is very spouty, but the "slide" has been quite gradual, and twenty men with the aid of a construction train of half a dozen cars, have been able to keep the track clear thus far. Some large trees as thick as a man's body, have slidden down several feet, but not yet overturned. The south track of the Oakland Passenger Railway has been let down entirely, and the north track alone is being used for the present. There is a force of men employed at this point also, making repairs, and the people in the vicinity are considerably excited under the apprehension that not yet further rain may set in. The removal of the earth from the railroad track only clears the way for fresh slides, and should a heavy rain occur very considerable damage may ensue.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

A FUGITIVE.

One James Jourdan was before Mayor Brush yesterday for having on Wednesday night knocked down a man named Thomas Linley, in Diamond alley. Officer Mariner, who witnessed the affair, arrested the accused, and his testimony convicted him, and he was sent to jail for thirty days in default of a fine of $25 and costs.

COMMITTED FOR VAGRANCY.

John Peoples and Thomas O'Neal were committed to jail for thirty days each by Mayor Brush yesterday for vagrancy.

Weedy Destruction.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

A CASE-KEEPING MOTHER.

There was only one case in the seventeenth ward lock-up on Wednesday night. It was that of Jacob Stoltz, who was arrested on the street in a highly intoxicated condition, with a pocket full of case knives. He refused to give any account as to how he came by the knives, and was locked up until the afternoon. At the hearing before the Deputy Mayor yesterday morning, his wife, Gibertena, appeared upon the scene, and made an information for disorderly conduct, which explained the case knife question. She alleged that storekeepers bome the night before very drunk, smashed the furniture, and among himself with the case knives, threatened her with violence. He then left to get another drink, and that was the last she saw of him. The knives were restored to the offended wife, and Jacob was committed to the county Workhouse for thirty days.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

THE OTHER SIDE.

It was stated yesterday that officer C. H. Simmons alleged he had been roughly treated by Mr. J. S. Patterson, and that he had made informations against them. A hearing will be had in the case on Saturday, and it is claimed by the defendants that the matter will appear entirely different from the story told by Simmons. Mr. Frick, who is one of the most respectable residents of this city, has put in his petition and papers to show that he was not in arrears as regards rent at all, but, notwithstanding this, Simmons acted in a very improper manner in handling cashioned furniture roughly, and tearing in pieces a fine Brussels carpet, claiming that he was acting under the orders of the landlord.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

J. A. Carline made an information for malicious mischief against Thomas Lee, who had torn down a "to-let" belonging to him. The case was settled on the payment of costs by defendant.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

CASE DISMISSED.

Domenec Rich charged George Ford with the larceny by bailee of a quantity of furniture. At the hearing the case was dismissed there not being sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge.

TROUBLES OF A TRUNK HAULER.

Valentine Benzy, a trunk hatier, alleges that he had contracted to convey a large trunk with a man named John Schenck, who employed him to haul a trunk from the Union Depot to a hotel. Benzy alleges that John kept him moving from one hotel to another, and wishing about in the line all day, and could not until late in the afternoon, when the bill had run up from fifty cents to a dollar. Mr. Allegro and Schenck then shook a five dollar bill at him and demanded three dollars change, insisting that the bill was paid. Valentine was equally positive that it was not, and consequently yesterday made an information for fraud against Schenck. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman O'Donnell.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Adam Sager, charged, on oath of John Franholtz with assault and battery with a sewn of deponent. The prosecutor keeps a lager beer saloon in the Seventeenth ward.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Mary Hanna made an information against a man named Henry Haney, charging the accused with the larceny of two boys and a meerschaum pipe. A warrant was issued.

Charles Hinkey charged Perry Jones with the larceny by bailee of a silver watch, valued at sixteen dollars, which he says he loaned to defendant to wear in a ball, and has not seen since. Warrant issued. The defendant resides in Pipetown.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

STRUCK WITH A BAR.

Charles T. Jackson alleges that he presented James Thackery with a bill when Thackery ordered him out of the house and finally struck him with an iron bar. A warrant was issued.

A SCIT FROM ALLEGHENY.

Francis Johnson, a colored girl, made information against two others of the same complexion, named Rachel Smith and Verace Dimiby, alleging that the defendants, who occupy the same house with the prosecutor in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, had abused her and threatened her with personal violence. Warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Officers John D. Iler and Robert Reid were arrested and held for a hearing to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Henry Stewart, who alleges that the accused used unjustifiable violence in arresting him.

Michael McEvey preferred a similar charge against a man named Hennessy, alleging that defendant had kicked and beaten a little son of deponent. A warrant was issued.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thompson, Saturday, March 24, 1870:

Peter E. Fisher to Rebecca Jones, July 1, 1870, 14 by 100 feet, on Carson street, Birmingham. $1,000

B. W. Jones to William E. Jones, February 1, 1870, 14 by 50 feet on Chestnut alley, South Pittsburgh borough. $1,100

Conrad Berlinger to Mary E. Alexander, February 26, 1870, 21 by 100 feet on Chestnut alley, Allegheny City. $3,400

Sarah M. Phillips to Lewis Miller, February 28, 1870, 40 by 64 feet on Joseph street, East Birmingham. $500

W. McEwen to Lewis Layton, March 14, 1870, 1 acre and 20 perches in Collins township. $3,000

John Floyd to R. McElroy and C. H. Armstrong, February 21, 1870, 10 acres, 1 rod and 38 perches of land in Versailles township. $500

Thomas Gibson to Kate E. Scott, November 26, 1867, an irregular lot in the village of Sharpsburgh. $2,000

Thomas Power, Jr., to Barbary Warner, February 24, 1870, 4 acres and 31 perches in Township of Shaler. $2,500

Joseph Patterson to John C. Parry, March 21, 1870, 22 by 110 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh. $7,000

Adam Morrow et al. to Michael O'Laughlin, March 17, 1870, 48 by 110 feet on St. Mary's avenue, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh. $2,000

Samuel Coolhoff to John Coolhoff, March 21, 1870, 22 by 139 feet on Juniata street, Allegheny. $1,000

John Reboul to John Grinley, March 21, 1870, piece of ground in Robinson township. $700

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a fashionable and appreciative, but not large audience present last evening to witness one of the neatest performances presented here in a long time. Shakspeare's comedy "Much Ado About Nothing" was admirably performed from "Benedict" to "Verges." Mr. Davenport gave the first named character with a spirit and dash that pleased everybody present, and Miss Osborne, as Beatrice, was a charming performance. Mr. Benson was a very acceptable "Dogberry," and gave the audience every word and line of the part. All the other characters were ably represented, and we believe the play would bear repetition. People prate about the demoralizing effect of the drama, but here we have a "legitimate" play, performed in an unexceptionable manner, and they do not seem to be in the least shocked at their audiences.

This evening, Mr. Davenport will have a benefit, when a very strong bill will be presented—Hamlet and Pyllias and "Wild Oats." Mr. Davenport appearing in two characters. We expect to see a large and appreciative audience present.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Morris Brothers' Minstrels had a large audience last night, as usual, and the entertainment was as funny as it well could be. The Morris Brothers have been so warmly welcomed back that, it is stated, they propose to locate here. The minstrels give another entertainment this evening, when new features will be introduced.

GOUGH TO-NIGHT.—The last lecture of the regular course of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be delivered this evening at Lafayette Hall, by the distinguished John B. Gough, who will give his great temperance lecture, "Lights and Shadows of London Life." It is not necessary to inform the public of Pittsburgh how capable Gough is of pleasing his audience, as the entire city and surrounding country are familiar with him. As he will close the regular lecture course for the season there will doubtless be the largest audience present that has attended any lecture during the winter.

ALLECHENY.

SWEET WHITE BREAD, Miller & McCullough.

SOMNOLENT.—Criminal business is something extremely rare in the city. His Honor the Mayor had four common cases before him yesterday morning, which was just four more than six Aldermen could muster between them.

A STRANGE OFFERING.—Some rascal unknown killed a pair of chickens belonging to Father Kunkle, who resides near Glendale, and afterwards hung them up on one of the chandeliers in the church. The sacreligious joke may yet cost the perpatrator some trouble.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting—Reports of Committees—Petitions, Remonstrances, Resolutions, Etc.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held in their respective chambers, City building, Thursday evening, March 24th, 1870.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

The CLERK called the roll, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Callery, Hall, Hockenstine, Long, Megraw, Moul, Patterson J. C., Patterson A., Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Wettach, President McBrier.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with with.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. REINEMAN presented a petition from the Seventh ward for water for Troy Hill. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. LONG presented a petition for a lateral sewer on Burke alley. Referred.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE presented a remonstrance against a lateral sewer on Frazier's alley. Referred.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a petition for the opening of Hamilton street. Referred.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON stated that he should have a report of the Street Committee, but the Clerk was not present. He would present the plan of Beaver avenue on which was not offered at last meeting as intended.

Mr. HALL presented a petition for the grading and paving of Taggart street. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against the opening of Long alley and asking for the opening of Spring alley. Referred.

Also, the bill of Mr. J. M. Baif, for the payment of a bill of two hundred and seventy dollars, for the plans of the Good Will Engine House. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

HIGH STREET.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the viewers on the opening of High street. The report was confirmed.

It was stated that there were two reports, one simply recommending assessments, covering the property, and the other allowing damages to the sum of eleven hundred dollars.

Mr. CALLERY moved a reconsideration of the vote confirming the report. Agreed to.

Mr. CALLERY then moved that the part of the report allowing the damages be confined.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON then presented a remonstrance against the latter.

The motion of Mr. CALLERY was adopted.

PAVEMENTS TO BE CLEANED.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a resolution instructing the Market Committee to clean the pavements in the vicinity of the Diamond hay market cleaned weekly.

On motion of Mr. MEGRAW the resolution was amended so as to read twice a week and adopted.

STONE CROSSING.

Mr. A. PATTERSON offered a resolution for a flag stone crossing on Walnut street. Referred to the Street Committee.

TIMBER MADISON EAST.

Mr. MOUL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate and members of the House of Representatives from Allegheny county be requested to have the bill creating a timber and lumber inspector for the county of Allegheny, so amended as to exclude the city of Allegheny from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. MCBRIER (Mr. Hall in the chair) said that the bill had been prepared in the interest of Allegheny county. Most of the timber was now coming from the upper streams, and as a consequence, timber sellers could employ any party they pleased, and so there was no regularity in the inspection, and the object of the bill was to establish a standard. The measure was in the interest of both interest.

Mr. CALLERY moved that the resolution be amended so as to cause the same percentage of to be fees paid into the Allegheny city treasury as are now paid.

The bill as amended was adopted.

THE SIDEWALKS.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner be instructed to keep the sidewalks in a good condition, and that he be instructed to prevent the placing of ashes and other obstructions in the streets and on the sidewalks.

Mr. J. S. PATTERSON moved that the word "police," be inserted in lieu of "Street Commissioner," and give the police the authority to arrest parties violating the terms of the resolution.

The amendment was not seconded, and the original resolution was then adopted.

THE EXTENSION OF FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. LONG said that it was stated that copies of the petition for the widening of Federal street to those desiring to examine them, and if any one desired to delay the passage of the bill an opportunity to do so would be given.

Mr. HALL presented a remonstrance against the proposed extension of Federal street, and asked that the bill be laid on the table along with the act granting the extension.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY KAMERER.....*President.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

Council met at half past seven o'clock. Members present:

Messrs. Ashworth, Comley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Gilliland, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herrmannfeder, McNeil, Rowbottom, Reynolds, Seidle, Taggart, Thompson, and Voegtly.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM presented a petition from the property owners abutting on Frazier's alley, asking for its opening to the width of 20 feet. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. HALL presented a remonstrance from the property owners of Adams street and Beaver avenue, asking for the repeal of an ordinance providing for the grading of Adams street. Referred.

Mr. HUNKER presented a resolution authorizing the construction of a water closet in the Market House. Referred to the Committee.

Mr. TAGGART presented a petition from the property owners on Ann street asking for the construction of a sewer on Ann street. Referred to Committee.

Common Council concurred in the action of Select Council in striking out the last clause in the resolution relating to the opening of Wylie street to the extension of the Pleasant Valley Railway.

Mr. COMLEY presented a resolution authorizing the construction of a sewer on Madison avenue on the northern side of Ohio street. Referred to Committee.

Mr. MCNEILL moved to reconsider the action of Common Council in striking out the item on Fire Engines, in favor of the sale of two horses belonging to the Columbia Fire Company.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM was opposed to the sale of the horses.

Mr. DALZELL thought that if the gentleman lived in the neighborhood he would be in favor of getting rid of the horses as soon as possible. The horses were not suitable for work, the gentleman got excellent second hand, for the proposed change.

Mr. GILMORE thought the fault was to be found in the driver. The old owner wouldn't take the horses back if they were not worth the money.

Mr. DALZELL said there was nothing to be lost and much to be gained by the sale of the horses. The city would be saved paying a bill of damages some day if the horses were disposed of now.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM said that if the horses had been properly used they would be worth retaining them now. He was opposed to horse trades. He had had some experience in that line and he never got anything by it.

Mr. HANNA thought from what he had heard that the horses were not to blame for getting them in a stone wagon. He referred to several cases where he had been cheated in the frisky ness in that way.

Mr. VOEGHTLY said his experience proved that the offense they traded horses the more trouble they would have. He was decidedly of the opinion that they were to be got rid of by it.

Mr. GILMORE guaranteed to furnish a man who would handle the horses, and in whose hands they would be tractable.

Mr. MCBRIER was satisfied that the committee had no interest in the matter further than to get rid of good horses. The committee certainly knew their business, and he was in favor of permitting them to dispose of the horses.

Mr. VOEGHTLY thought the horses might be exchanged for those of the Good Will or Hope.

The question being called the motion was lost.

Council concurred in the action of Select Council concerning a number of petitions for sewers, grading and paving.

On motion the plan of North avenue sewer was referred back to Select Council for indorsement.

The plan having been indorsed properly, the action of Select Council was concurredin.

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On motion the plan of North avenue sewer was referred back to Select Council for indorsement.

The old fashioned watchman warned rogues with his rattle and retreated to safe cover. The modern watchman pounces upon his prey like a hawk, and to render the service more interesting, displays his glittering badge of office. In short, no two things could be more un